THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 3029. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1884. Price Five Cents

SPENCER'S STORY.

Ex-Senator Spencer's Connection with Star Route Cases.

He Says He Suggested the Prosecution to James.

A Man of Information but not of Evidence.

Spencer's Story.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ex-Senator Spencer, of Alabama, now a resident of Nevada, was examined to-day concerning the star route investigation: "Early in January, '81," he said, "I went from Nevada to New York on business. One day while walking on Broadway I met James and he asked me to accompany him to his office. When at his office he told me he wanted to get into Garfield's cabinet and asked me to aid him. I afterwards did render what aid I could. When he had been appointed postmaster general I said to him that he had an opportunity few men had in their life to make a great reputation. He asked how. I replied that he could make the postoffice department self-sustaining the first year and in another year could reduce the postage to two cents. 'How?' he again asked. 'By breaking up the star route ring,' I replied. I took a pledge from him that what I said should be strictly confidential. Several men connected with the ring lived in the west and were almost neighbors of mine, and I desired that my name should not go to the public as an informer. Afterwards I went to General Garfield. He gave me the same assurance that my information should be kept quiet. It was at my suggestion then that Woodward was selected to take general charge of the investigation. One day while in the postoffice department Tyner insisted that Woodward should not be appointed. I then said I thought Woodward was the best man to take hold of the matter. He was appointed for making the entire investigation in the winter of '81. I remained in New York and used to meet A. M. Gibson. He told me what he knew, and afterwards showed me a table of the 93 routes which he had prepared. We met in Washington and together went to Woodward's room, where he was made acquainted with Gibson's information. I remained in Washington about three months, most time getting up evidence for star route cases. I remained in Washington until Garfield was shot. I made up my mind that beyond saving the government two or three million dollars a year the investigation would be a failure. Receiving no pay for what I was doing I paid little attention to the subject and in the latter part of '82 went to Nevada and remained until June."

Spencer then gave an account of his return to New York, his being subpoenaed to appear in Washington, of his coming here and remaining two weeks, of his efforts along and with Secretary Chandler to secure an interview with George Bliss. "While sitting in one of the hotels with Secretary Chandler, Bliss came to the latter. They went out and talked two or three hours. I interrupted them several times, but Bliss said he did not want to see me. He told Secretary Chandler that he desired not to see me till I went on the stand. If I'd swear to what he expected he would cross examine me. I remained here until the court adjourned; went to New York and showed Senator Conkling my subpœna. He said it was not in legal form and advised me to go and attend to my business. I asked if my staying in Washington had not waived my rights to leave. He said no, and I followed his advice."

"I want to state," said the witness, "that of my own knowledge I know no material fact that would be admitted as evidence that would tend to convict. Through Secretary Chandler this was stated to Bliss."

Witness referred to the testimony of ex-Postmaster General James, in which he said Spencer told him Dorsey had gone to Senator Spencer's room and said, "See how I do business," whereupon he placed five or six thousand dollars in an envelope, put it on the table and Brady came in and took the envelope and money and left. "I did not say that I had seen Brady and Dorsey in a room together. I never saw Dorsey pay Brady any money. James was mistaken. We have talked so much on the star route investigation he may have got things mixed. If I made such a statement I must have been drunk. I have not been in the habit of getting drunk."

"You understand," asked Stewart, a member of the committee, "that the statement of James concerning the payment of money by Dorsey to Brady was made out of whole cloth?"

"I never heard of the payment of money. Dorsey at one time was very bitter on Brady and anxious for his removal as second assistant postmaster general." Witness then testified concerning the star route prosecution. "I always felt," he said, "that the government took a most complicated case. I felt as if it was masquerading before the public and couldn't see why a complicated case should be taken when there were some that were not so complicated. I don't think anybody was ever prosecuted except the Dorsey combination, that held about 15 per cent. of the expedited routes, in my recollection smallest per cent. There was scandalous gossip connected with talk why a second indictment was not found, but as I do not know anything as a fact I don't like to repeat it. Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer told me an agreement had been made to compromise with the larger contractors and combinations. They asked for arbitration and said they were willing to pay back the money if the government proved it had been taken illegally. The arbitration board was to consist of one man representing the goverment, one representing the contractors, these two to select a third. Elmer said he had been elected on the part of the government, Colonel Ingersoll on the part of defendants and the third man was to be George Bliss. The board never met, such action being entirely illegal. It was an open secret that the contractors had to pay 33⅓ per cent for expediting and increasing the service. No one ever told me that in a shape that I could swear to it, but I never had any doubt but it was a fact. It was supposed to go to the second assistant postmaster general, but I wasn't in the secret and do not know certainly." Spencer said he was anxious to break up the star route ring to vindicate Hines, formerly a contractor, now a resident of Decatur, Alabama. He was persecuted while a contractor, witness asserted, and later was anxious to see his persecutor come to grief.

A. M. Gibson is expected to appear to-morrow.

A Career of Crime.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Frank Rande, the desperado who made an attempt upon the life of Deputy McDonald last Saturday night at Joliet prison and who was placed in solitary confinement, succeeded in ending his career by hanging himself last night. Rande's real name was Chas. C. Scott. He killed no less than five men in '77, is supposed to have murdered thirteen persons in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. He was originally sentenced to the Iowa penitentiary for burglary, but escaped, and fearing arrest became a tramp. He was afterwards sent to Michigan City prison for burglary under another name and left there in '77. He robbed a farmer, near Gilson, Ill., and being pursued by a party of six killed two and wounded three others. He committed an almost similar robbery near St. Elmo, Ills., and being followed by citizens killed three of the latter and escaped. He was finally captured in St. Louis after a desperate struggle with an officer, and on his trial for the Gilson tragedy escaped with a life sentence. His prison life has been marked with three or four acts of desperation similar to that of last Saturday night. He used his underclothing to effect his death, and the lifeless body was discovered on opening the solitary this morning.

The Markets.

BOSTON, March 7. Wool fairly active, unchanged. Sales for the week 2,315,000 pounds.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Wool dull, unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Money easy 1½ to 2; prime paper 4 to 5½; sterling exchange steady 4.88½, demand 4.89½; governments steady; railways generally firm and higher; state bonds firm. In the stock market the effects of increased exports are good and rumors of rate cutting at Chicago by trunk lines are shown in a general decline in prices. Out of forty stocks thirty are ¼ to 2¼ lower than yesterday, five higher and the rest unchanged. The most important declines were Oregon Navigation 2¼, Michigan Central 1½, Canada Southern 1¼, Denver 1 per cent. Union Pacific 1 per cent. The market closed pretty firm.

Withdrawal of double eagles from the subtreasury to-day, $1,390,000. Specie shipments to Europe to-morrow will be about $5,000,000, of which $200,000 will be silver. One reason for the heavy shipments is that the steamers sailing next week are not favorites with the exporters of gold. It is also stated that at least one-third of the amount to go forward will be shipped for speculative effects.

Mining market extremely dull. Iron Silver at 1.60, Hall-Anderson 1.25, Barcelona 16, Sutro Tunnel 15, Climax 05, an odd lot of Union Consolidated 2.15. This company levied an assessment of one dollar a share. One hundred shares of Horn Silver sold at 7.25 and a like amount at 7.38.

3s	101	4s	133¾
Adams Express	138	American Express	96
C. B. & Q.	124½	Erie	24¾
D. & R. G.	17¾	Preferred	48¾
C. P.	59¾	N. Y. C.	116¾
Missouri Pacific	90¾	U. P.	80¾
Northwestern	118¾	Wells Fargo	110
Preferred	142½	Quicksilver	5
Texas Pacific	19¾	Preferred	24
U. S. Express	50	Homestake	8
W. U. T.	74¾	Sutro	16
Ontario	29	Northern Pacific	21
Iron Silver	100	Preferred	40¾

An English Cattle Scheme.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Great interest is excited in dressed beef circles here by the publication this evening of a private letter and accompanying circular from Morton Freeman, of England, who has 25,000 cattle on the head of Powder river in Montana. An outline of the scheme is to ship via Duluth and Canada to the seaboard and Europe on hoof and feed there for the market. Freeman writes that the English government are introducing a bill for the very purpose of making easy shipments of feeders for that country by the way of Duluth, the lakes and Quebec, and expresses the belief that the Northern Pacific will have almost a monopoly of the western carrying trade. England, he says, could take now not less than three million head of cattle annually if the western United States could supply the beasts, stock on his side of the water have so run down. He believes also that cattle will travel even up to the Northern Pacific road from New Mexico, so great will be the advantages derived from live shipments to Europe.

Dressed meat men here, among them Vice-President Sleeper of the Dernores Co. and C. Anderson of Chicago, were interviewed tonight. They say the scheme is not practicable as applied to range cattle, which would suffer so in a long transit, being wild, that there would be no profit when the lost flesh comes to be restored. The circular and accompanying letter were addressed to Northern Pacific people, who are considering the question.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Lincoln Agreed on as the Name of Northern Dakota.

Forfeiture of More Railroad Land Grants Recommended.

The Associated Press not a Monopoly --Its Features.

In the Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The senate committee on territories has agreed to give the name Lincoln to the new territory, which it is proposed to make out of the northern portion of Dakota. The committee also considered a resolution providing for inquiry into certain alleged irregularities in the organization of the legislature of New Mexico. The advisability of sending a sub-committee to the territory to make an investigation was decided against for the present, the committee directing the chairman to first call upon the executive departments and the governor of the territory for information in their possession. Senator Harrison has received a dispatch from Governor Sheldon of New Mexico stating that the organization of the legislature is strictly regular and according to law.

The joint committee of the two houses on library this morning took up and discussed informally the newspaper copyright bill. It seemed to be the general impression of the members of the committee that as the matter opened up a new and important question the fullest information obtainable should be had, and with this object in view leading journalists and newspaper proprietors will be called upon to give their views to the committee at an early day.

Forfeited Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The house committee on public lands to-day decided unanimously to recommend the forfeiture of land granted the Atlantic & Pacific railroad lying east of the junction of that road with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road and lying west of Mojave, California, and which has not been patented to the road.

Anderson moved that the entire grant to the road be forfeited, but the proposition received but two votes, himself and Shaw. The land amounts to about forty million acres. The road has earned about ten million acres.

Sufferings in the Flooded Region.

WASHINGTON, March 7. Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Association of the Red Cross, who is personally superintending the work of affording relief to flood sufferers along the Ohio, telegraphs that the headquarters of the Red Cross association in the field have been removed to Evansville, Ind., where letters and contributions should be addressed. She reports wide spread destruction in all that region and says the sufferings and losses of the people have been greatly increased by snow and ice. Relief work will continue some weeks to come.

The Great News Gatherer.

WASHINGTON, March 7. William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, was examined by a sub committee of the senate committee on postoffices and post roads to-day. After preliminary questions as to the nature and scope of the organization be represented, Mr. Smith was asked, "Have you contracts with all local associations to which you furnish news?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you copies of contracts which have been called for by this committee?"

"Yes; but I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that before answering questions I be permitted to traverse some statements made before the committee." Permission was granted and Mr. Smith then proceeded. Referring to the statements of Mr. Hubbard that the Western Union Telegraph company and Associated Press made a close corporation, and another statement that the Associated Press is about as complete a monopoly as can be established, Mr. Smith said the Associated Press is a private business, conducted for the benefit of papers concerned. It has no exclusive contracts and enjoys no privilege not freely open to any newspaper or association of newspapers. Its system is satisfactory to those associated together and should be to the public, as the news of the world is placed in the hands of every one at a trifling cost. But for this co-operative system this would be impossible. Webster defines monopoly to mean, engrossing a commodity for the sake of selling it at advanced prices; secondly, obtaining special privileges for dealing in a commodity. The Associated Press is not a monopolizer in either of these senses. Merchants conducting business by telegraph bear practically the same relation as the press to the telegraph company. The question has been asked why should not the Associated Press serve all papers at the same price. To the credit of wealthy members be it said they have voluntarily taken upon themselves the largest payment. For instance, fourteen cities receive a western press report, while no two cities pay the same. The assessments are in proportion to the population and ability to pay, and the same rule applies to cities taking condensed reports. In a number of these places the money paid by the papers does not equal the cost of delivering the report, and nothing is received toward paying the cost of the original collection and the handling and editing of the news. Under no other system would this be possible. Witness then referred to misrepresentations in statements of a preceding witness as to rates in contracts with the telegraph company. It had been stated that there was a contract rate for service at six and one half cents per 100 words. There was no such contract rate. If Senator Hill would examine the contracts before him he would see that there was no rate less than $3 50 per hundred words except in new and sparsely settled districts of Texas and Colorado. In other sections the Associated Press had to account to the telegraph company at the rate mentioned, but it does not always collect from papers receiving a report as much as it pays to the telegraph company for the service. Illustrations were cited and elaborate explanations given showing the methods of assessments. The policy of the Associated Press had been of a most liberal character. News reports have been supplied to all large cities large enough to support a daily newspaper. To make the rate uniform, as has been suggested, would result in destroying nearly one half the newspapers in the United States.

Referring again to the answer above to Senator Jackson's questions, Mr. Smith said: "How is it possible for a common carrier to discriminate as is suggested? The rate is on the service done. If the rate is twelve dollars and fifty cents per hundred words for a service of 10,000 words per day and owners choose to permit its use to half a dozen papers, that is a matter that does not concern the telegraph company. If an individual newspaper published in the same town asks the telegraph company to transmit for it also 10,000 words, the company must charge the same rate for a like service. The Associated Press exercises the right enjoyed by every other private business in the land of choosing its own partners. It does not interfere with the information of other associations or with individual enterprises. The result of government intervention, even if the constitution warranted such intervention, would be to increase the cost to weaker papers and reduce the cost to the stronger. At this point, Mr. Chairman, I desire to disclaim any purpose to discuss the question of postal telegraph. It is one on which good citizens may honestly differ. Associated Press papers are divided in opinion on that subject. You are asked by the complainant to interpose the power of the government to compel the telegraph company to discriminate against the Associated Press and in favor of the united press. Fortunately the fundamental law prevents this and places all on an equal footing; but this request opens the eyes to the view of a danger to the liberty of the press if the handling of reports were left to officers and employes of a political party. The members and clients of the Associated Press have valuable property, the result of years of industry and expenditures of millions of dollars. It is now proposed to sweep this away, through regulating the Western Union Telegraph company. In the affairs of that company the Associated Press has no interest, but we have contracts under which we have entered into written obligations to other parties and which we are legally bound to fulfill. Has congress the right to pass a law impairing the obligation of a contract? Can congress do indirectly what it cannot do directly?

An extended examination of Mr. Smith by members of the committee followed the conclusion of his opening statement.

Senator Hill asked if local contracts were not exclusive in character; if the news was given any other association in their territory.

Mr. Smith said the Associated Press certainly would not do so. A person wishing to start a paper could get the news of the Associated Press only with the consent of the member or members in that locality. Last year five new members were admitted. No reasonable application was refused, if a community generally as a matter of local interest presented a strong case for an additional newspaper. No instance of refusal could be recalled by him.

Mr. Wilson—Now suppose the Associated Press should have furnished incorrect news. It may do so, may it not?

Smith—It never has.

Wilson—That is hardly an answer to my question, Mr. Smith.

Smith—We must judge the future by the past.

Wilson—I am not making any such point as to the Associated Press or any other association; I am suggesting, now, what seems to me a general principle. It seems to me that it is possible for the Associated Press to mislead the public with regard to public affairs and with regard to business by sending on that which is incorrect as authentic news.

Smith—It would be impossible for the Associated Press to systematically and intentionally mislead the public because the Associated Press is a part of the interest of every community in the United States. Its membership embraces papers of all parties, representing every kind of opinion, and therefore there could not be a concerted action on the part of members of the Associated Press.

Senator Hill questioned Mr. Smith at considerable length upon the various features of the Associated Press and its management.

Washington Notes.

The house passed several private relief bills yesterday.

The house committee on postoffices and post roads agreed to report a bill regulating letting mail contracts.

Proposals are invited for the purchase of the vessels Benicia and Gyane at Mare Island. Their appraised value is $140,000 and $120,000 respectively.

Sailors attached to the United States ship Speedwell, charged with having robbed dead bodies recovered from the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus, have been honorably acquitted.

The treasury department in view of reported prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in Great Britain is considering the propriety of prohibiting the importing of cattle from that country. Collectors of customs at Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, and members of the treasury cattle commission have been called upon to give their views on the subject.

A Fenian Move on Canada.

ST. PAUL, March 7. An associated press Fargo special states that the agent of Dominion government there claims to have discovered that a meeting was held last night over the Gold Mine saloon by secessionist agitators, and fiery speeches were made by Mayor Maguire, of Chicago, and Harry O'Neil, of Fargo. Captains elected were Michael Sullivan, James Cundy, and William O'Neil. Several wagon loads of arms were yesterday unloaded and left at the Fenian headquarters. It is even stated that a detachment of troops had started for the border, but this is not generally believed, as the policy seems to be one of agitation at present.

Beyond Medical Skill.

OMAHA, March 7.—Bishop Clarkson lost ground all day yesterday. Attending physicians say their patient is beyond medical skill.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Disorderly Discussion in the German Reichstag,

Occasioned by Reference to the Lasker Resolutions.

War Notes-From Egypt, Tonquin and Cape Colony.

A Row in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 7.—In the reichstag to-day, after the president had been re-elected, that functionary announced the death of Lasker and other members during the recess. Deputies remained standing while the announcement was being made. Rickert, independent, speaking, as he explained, on the order of the day, expressed thanks in the name of Lasker's friends for the many tokens of sympathy received. He was particularly grateful to the American congress for the action of the house of representatives. The president informed Rickert that he was departing from the order of the day. Hammerstein, in behalf of the conservatives, protested against Rickert and against the course pursued by the American congress. Dr. Haenel, progressionist, admitted that Rickert had passed outside the order of the day, but pointed out that this only showed a defect in the usages of the house. He referred to Rickert's praise of the American congress, whereupon the president reminded him that he too was departing from the order of the day; but he continued speaking. He said that perhaps he had broken the rules, but he considered that he was justified and pleaded extenuating circumstances. "When a body like the American congress," he said, "adopts flattering resolutions we should pay as much regard to them as is consistent with parliamentary usages." Baron Von Maltzahn contended that the rules of the house offered no ground for a statement like Rickart's or for any reference to any resolution of a foreign parliament not officially communicated to the reichstag. He insisted that the rules of the house should be upheld. There was no defect in the rules of the house; but there was in the manner of the house, as was clearly proved by the fact that the left had attempted to cry down Hammerstein's protest. Rickart explained that the left had interrupted Hammerstein because, contrary to the rules of the house, he had read his statement. The left, he declared, cared as little for Hammerstein's protest as they did for the unjustifiable interference of Bismarck. This declaration was followed by a great uproar. As soon as order was restored, von Boettcher, imperialist, secretary of the interior and representative of the chancellor, said he knew absolutely nothing of any interference on the part of Bismarck. If the latter was requested to inform the reichstag of a resolution adopted by the American congress and did what he deemed right in the matter his action was not subject to criticism. He concluded by protesting against any criticism of Bismarck. Dr. Braun stated that the rules of the reichstag were based on those of the Prussian landtag, in which a eulogistic speech on the occasion of the death of Richard Cobden was ruled out of order. Rickart replying to von Boettcher maintained that the deputies have a perfect right to criticise the official acts of the chancellor. Dr. Moller, progressist, began his speech by directing attention to the banner hanging in the hall, which had been presented to the reichstag by German-Americans, but he was at once called to order by the president and the discussion closed.

The War in Egypt.

SUAKIM, March 7.—The rebel Osman Digma refuses to negotiate. He ignores flags of truce sent out from Suakim. Graham is already beginning the advance against Osman.

Two chiefs of the Amara tribe with 120 men and 40 camels have arrived. They report the losses of rebels at Teb amounted to 6,000 killed or wounded.

LONDON, March 7. General Gordon has requested that a first installment of 600 Indian troops be dispatched to form the nucleus of an army at Khartoum.

SUAKIM, March 7.—Osman Digma's troops are determined to fight to the last rebel. Sentries are posted upon the hills to signal the British advance.

Irritated Irishmen.

LONDON, March 7. Parnellites, irritated at the refusal of the government to reopen the Irish land question, intend to begin forthwith a great agitation in Ireland and will make strong appeals to the Irish to demand amendment of the land act and open subscriptions to a special fund for agitative purposes. Michael Davitt's services will be secured. A conference of leaders will be held at Easter to discuss the programme.

Trouble with the Boers.

LONDON, March 7.—Advices from South Africa state that Boers in Stella Land are advancing to attack Mankorone. A British battalion has been ordered from Capetown.

The Tonquin Trouble.

HAIF ZUONG, March 7. French forces have begun the advance on Bacninh.

A Big Robbery.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Last Saturday about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Paymaster C. S. Bartlett, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, left his office for lunch, without taking the precaution to close the combination of the big safe in which the money for the payment of employees was deposited. On leaving the room, he did so without waiting for the return of other attaches of the office who had also gone to lunch. Before his return the safe was robbed of all its contents with the exception of some packages of nickels and small change, the total amount disappearing as near as the company officials can estimate being $37,000. On the facts becoming known and an investigation being instituted Paymaster Bartlett was discharged from the service of the company for negligence and the matter placed in the hands of detectives.

The Kansas Cattle Disease.

TOPEKA, March 7.—Governor Glick returned to-day from Woodson county, where he has been investigating the new mouth and foot disease among the cattle, and says that he found the condition bad enough indeed. In answer to a reporter's inquiry the governor said that an immense meeting of citizens was held Wednesday evening at Neosho Falls. At that meeting a committee of six were appointed with Lieutenant Governor Bentley chairman. They were instructed to adopt quarantine regulations at once, establish a dead line and see what can be done towards raising money enough to buy up all the diseased cattle and kill them. The disease is confined to one neighborhood about five miles square, and one hundred head of cattle are afflicted, but it is spreading very rapidly and unless checked soon is likely to become a serious epidemic.

EMPORIA, Kas., March 7.—At a largely attended meeting of cattle men of this section to-day resolutions were adopted requesting the governor to call a special session of the legislature to act upon the hoof and mouth disease.

Crouch Murder Trial Begun.

JACKSON, March 7.—This morning the examination of Jud Crouch and Dan S. Holcomb, charged with the quadruple murder of the Crouch family on November 21st, began in the presence of a large crowd of people. The forenoon was consumed in the examination of three witnesses, Reardon, Parks and Hutchins. The two former testified as to the finding of the bodies and other well-known facts. Hutchins told of the conduct of Holcomb and Jud Crouch after the murder was made known to them. As Holcomb and Crouch were led back to the jail a crowd pressed forward to get a good look at them. The crush was fearful. Several women fainted and were with difficulty saved from being trampled to death. All portions of the country were represented. The interest is intense.

Robinson Knocked Out Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The sequel of the Sullivan-Robinson knock-out last night occurred this afternoon at the Baldwin hotel. Several of the Sullivan combination, including Steve Taylor, were sitting in the bar room when Robinson and some friends entered. After an interchange of salutations Taylor made a contemptuous remark to Robinson. The latter retorted, when Taylor led off, catching Robinson under the ear, knocking him down. They clinched and a rough and tumble ensued. Friends separated them. It is stated that Robinson's expulsion from the Olympic club will be unanimously voted.

ROLLER SKATING.

A Large Rink to be Opened at Colorado Springs.

Roller skating has become in Colorado Springs as it has in all parts of the country, a very popular source of amusement and exercise. For some time there has been talk of the erection of a large and more commodious rink here, and we now learn that the plans in this direction have been fully consummated.

Messrs. C. W. Howbert and Dell Whaite, two of our enterprising young business men, yesterday contracted with Messrs. Whipple & Roby for the erection of a rink 60x175 feet in size on E. I. Price's lot on the east side of Tejon, between Bijou and Kiowa streets. The structure will be fire-proof, covered with hip roof, leaving a clear skating surface without pillers or other obstructions. The floor will be of maple, the smoothest and best that can be laid. Suitable waiting, cloak and smoking rooms will be provided. It will in every respect be as complete and nearly as large as the rinks at either Denver or Pueblo. Work will be begun in earnest by Messrs. Whipple & Roby to-day and the contract requires that the rink shall be ready for opening on the first of April.

Messrs. Howbert & Whaite have already ordered their skates, mostly Vineyard, also some of the Plympton, both of standard make and in use in almost all of the rinks in the country. We hope to see the boys succeed in their venture, knowing as we do that they will spare neither expense nor pains to make the new rink the most popular one in the west, and that it will be liberally patronized we have not the least doubt, if properly conducted.

Alderman Jones Resigns.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 7, 1884.

To the Citizens of the Fourth Ward.

I have to-day placed in the hands of the city clerk my resignation as your representative in the city council. I do this because I believe there is a commendable desire on your part to have your alderman live in your midst, and I do it now that you may have an opportunity to elect my successor at the coming election. In severing my official connection with you I hope you will pardon me for saying that, while I have no doubt committed errors of judgement and made mistakes for want of experience, I have tried to do my duty and subserve your interests in all my official acts. I have possibly offended some of your number, by my course on the temperance question. If there be any such, I beg to remind them that I gave fair notice to the caucus which nominated me, that I was a temperance advocate, and would, if elected, do all in my power to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors as a beverage. Thanking you for kind consideration I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very Respectfully Yours,

THOMAS JONES.

The War on Liquor.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 7, 1884.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE.

A speaker the other evening at the Baptist church temperance meeting intimated that the hardest fought battle in this state in the interest of temperance was likely to be waged here. That may be true and if so let us accept the situation and labor to win, not merely for our own sakes but for the encouragement of neighboring communities that sooner or later will throw off their chains. It is important that we gain moral as well as legal victories; while enforcing the law let us engage heartily in the work of reformation.

DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ..... $10.00 | Six Months $5.00
Three Months ..... 2.50 | One Month 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

Mr. George E. Macklin is authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing company.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be headed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Our consul at Essen, Germany, writes an interesting report of the Krupp steel works. He describes one steam hammer that is being made which will weigh 800,000 pounds and will cost $2,500,000. This gives one a slight idea of the character of the plant.

The republican members of the house must feel sore over their vote for Keifer. It was a white-washing vote that was not called for. One republican, Mr. Lyman of Massachusetts, had independence enough, we believe, to vote for another republican. Keifer is now convicted of perjury and stands in an unenviable light in regard to some of his transactions as speaker. He deserves no sympathy. He deliberately attempted to blacken the character of a reputable journalist at a time when his spleen ran away with his judgment. He is now receiving his just reward. His retirement from public life will be a blessing to the country whose councils he has betrayed, and to the party whose reputation he has stained.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harding was found guilty in the Arapahoe criminal court on Thursday of practicing medicine without license. The case will be appealed to the supreme court. We know nothing about the merits of this individual case, but we note with pleasure that the law requiring physicians to have a state license is being enforced. The law is simple in its provisions and no one who is competent to practice will have difficulty in getting a license. Colorado has been a favored field for all kinds of miserable quacks who have practised in defiance of the law. It would now appear that they must stop. This is a judicious protection to the people. There is no question that people are more ignorant of than that of medicine. Prescriptions are taken with the most implicit confidence. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that physicians, allowed to practice, should be of known intelligence and experience.

The bill to reduce the tariff passed in the winter of 1882-83 went into effect July 1st, 1883. The bureau of statistics has issued a report which enables us to judge of the extent of the reductions. The following statistics are given:

	Six months ended Dec. 31, 1882.	Six months ended Dec. 31, 1883.
Value of imports	$120,806,519	$112,995,630
Duties collected	59,947,015	53,004,021
Average rate of duty	49.62	46.76

From this it appears that under the new tariff the reduction is just a little under one per cent, while a reduction of about 20 per cent was alleged to have been made. The industry that has really suffered by the reduction has been the wool industry. It is very evident that if our duties were too high in 1882 they ought to be reduced now. The reduction in 1882-83 was a mere farce.

The census report on railway development in the United States is very interesting. For convenience in massing the statistics the country is divided into six groups. The sixth group includes Dakota, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Washington territory, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado, California, Nevada and Oregon. This includes an area of half the country. The first rails in this group were laid in 1858, or twenty six years after the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio was begun. In this year 48.19 miles were built. In 1861 at the beginning of the war the total mileage in this vast territory was only 279.1 miles. This is only a few miles more than the distance from Denver to Leadville by the Denver & Rio Grande railway. Yet this was all the mileage there was west of the Missouri, and west from the gulf to the Pacific up to 1863. No road was constructed in 1862. In 1863 34.4 miles were built and in 1864 151.15. This makes a total of 464 miles in operation at the close of the war, or equal to the distance from Denver to Durango. So that it may be said that the development of the great plains, the Rocky mountain district and the Pacific slope did not begin until after the close of the war. In 1865 there was little building. But in 1866 it rapidly increased until 1872. In the latter year 1,702.12 miles were built. At the end of 1872 there were 7,306.56 miles in all in operation. Building now fell off until 1879, when 2,037.63 miles were constructed. On June 30, 1880, the total mileage was 16,580.58 miles. But since then railroad building has been very active in group six, as will be seen from the following: The Denver and Rio Grande has built at least 1,200 miles, the Burlington and Missouri has been constructed, the Kansas Pacific has done all its building west of the Missouri, the Union Pacific has built its Oregon short line, and numerous extensions in Colorado and Utah, the Atlantic & Pacific has built its whole line west of Albuquerque, the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific have made their connection, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has built many of its extensions in New Mexico and Arizona, and branch roads in Kansas, the Denver & New Orleans has been constructed, and Gould has built over a thousand miles in his Missouri Pacific extensions. It will be readily seen that our mileage must have increased since the date of the census, until now it has reached the grand total of not less than 25,000 miles. It dazes one to think of such rapid development and we cannot realize it except by comparison.

PERSONAL.

Professor Willard Fiske is now traveling through southern Italy.

The full title of Sir Henry Brandt is to be Lord Hampden of Glynde.

M. Tourgeinell's brain is to be preserved in the museum at St. Petersburg.

Senator Butler of South Carolina is said to be a descendant of Commodore Perry.

William H. Vanderbilt says that about 30,000 people have already visited his art gallery.

Congressman Cox made his first speech in court in 1845, and got a verdict of $25 for his client.

Henry Irving says that Joe Jefferson is the only foreign actor who has been universally accepted in England.

In the Vatican library at Rome there are seventeen royal love letters written by Henry VIII. to the cruelly wronged Annie Boleyn.

Professor J. D. Phelps, for several years principal of Cazenovia, (N. Y.) seminary, has resigned to become pastor of a Methodist church in Washington.

John Guy Vassar has presented $10,000 for the benefit of the cabinets of physical and chemical apparatus in the Vassar Brothers' laboratory at Vassar college.

The Hon. Thomas Cornell has headed a subscription with $1000 for a monument to be erected to Lieutenant Chipp, of the ill-fated Arctic steamer Jeannette, in Rondout, N. Y.

The late Richard Somers Smith, of Philadelphia, was the third of six brothers, all of whom lived to celebrate their golden weddings. He was born in 1789, and consequently has lived under the administration of every president the United States has yet had.

Mme. Minnie Hauk, who has become the most popular prima donna in the south, opened the New Park theatre, Jacksonville, Fla., with "Faust" last week. During her visit to that city she brought forty little alligators, which have since been wandering through the mails as gifts to her friends in the north.

An Irreconcilable Enemy.

T. Colani, in the Fortnightly Review.

France is henceforth a vast intrenched camp, which can be defended in a week by one million and in a month by three millions of men. I know that all is not yet perfect in this immense organization, but I also know that each day a great step in advance is made. "Well, then," it will be asked, "what is there to be anxious about? So much the better if you are strongly armed; no one will think of attacking you." Yes, no doubt; but you must understand that France (and herein lies the gravity of the present state of things) desires, with ardor proportioned to the growth of her strength, to be formally set free from the nightmare-dread of a possible invasion. Her defensive power is only partially reassuring, and her immense armament is a heavy burden; there is a flagrant contradiction between the institution of universal barracks and those republican aspirations which are becoming more and more democratic day by day. The simplest solution would be to fling ourselves at all hazards upon Germany, to take back from her our former frontiers, and to disarm her. That being done, we, too, might lay down our arms. This is what is called la *revanche*. Many people erroneously imagine that the French cherish the idea of it, but nothing of the sort is true. There is not within my knowledge a single politician who dreams of such a thing, and among the people it would be most unpopular. This terrible game, in which our fate as a nation would be the stake, would depend upon the hazard of a battle lost or won, and we will not play it, except in the last extremity. But it remains none the less certain that we continually confront Germany as an irreconcilable enemy, more on account of the harm she could still do us than on account of the harm she has done; and that enemy is certainly not one to be despised. If Germany is our bugbear, we assuredly give her illustrious chief, the chancellor of the empire, many sleepless nights. He knows right well that the moment an enemy of his uprises anywhere he may count two—us and that other. Unless he should re-reduce us to absolute impotence, we, although conquered, shall present an eternally insuperable barrier to his ambition.

Jacob's Well.

Rev. C. W. Barclay, Quarterly Statement.

The state of Jacob's Well is, doubtless, well known to the majority of your readers, even to those who have not themselves visited the Holy Land. It has again and again been described by the many writers on Palestine, and all have mentioned their disappointment that instead of finding any resemblance to a well, or anything which could recall the interview of our Lord with the women of Samaria, they have merely found a dark, irregular hole amid a mass of ruins in a vaulted chamber beneath the surface of the ground. I have shared this disappointment on many previous visits to Nablus, and again as a fortnight ago, we stood beside the spot, it was with great regret that we were so utterly unable to picture before us the scene so graphically described by the evangelist. We had clambered down into the vault, and were vainly attempting to peer into the dark hole amid the heaps of stones and rubbish, when we chanced to notice a few feet from the opening, a dark crack between the stones. Fancying that possibly it might be another opening of the well, we removed some stones and earth and soon were able to trace part of a carved aperture in a large slab of stone. Deeply interested at finding this we cleared away more earth and stones and soon distinguished the circular mouth of the well; though it was blocked by an immense mass of stone. Calling to aid two men who were looking on, with considerable labor we at length managed to remove it and the opening of the well was clear. It is impossible to describe our feelings as we gazed down the open well and sat on that ledge on which, doubtless, the Saviour rested, and felt with our fingers the grooves in the stone caused by ropes by which the water pots were drawn up.

The Wire Age.

Future analysts may well describe this period of American history as the wire age, says the Boston Advertiser. In no part of the economy of our daily life are we divorced from wire. It is our slave, and yet an ever present master. Sleeping, we repose on wire mattresses. Eating, we see foods that have passed through sieves and which are sheltered from insect appetite by wire covers. Calling, we pull wires to ring curled wire gongs. Traveling, we are conveyed by cable or electric railways, hoisted by elevators hung on wires, and hurried over wire bridges. We announce our coming by telegraph or telephone wires, and we thread our way by night through streets lighted by means of electric cables. Across our fields are strung many thousands of miles of barbed wire fences, against which dumb brutes protest, Texas rangers draw the knife, and lawyers, juries, judges and reporters whet their intellectual blades. Our clocks are set by wires, our watches are run by wires, our books are stitched with wire, our pictures are hung by wires, and our politics managed by wires.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness by which thousands are said to have been enabled to recover themselves. The recipe came into notoriety by the efforts of Mr. John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At last he sought the advice of an eminent physician, which he followed faithfully for several months, and at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, 20 grains; magnesia, 40 grains; peppermint, 44 drams; spirits of nutmeg, 4 drams. Dose, one tablespoonful twice a day.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Indications for Colorado—Colder; partly cloudy weather; local snows.

A boiler exploded in J. F. Dearborn's steam mill at Bryant's Pond, Me., killing four men.

James Egan, pitcher of the Brooklyn nine last year, has been sent to jail for robbing a countryman.

A duel with pistols was fought at Groville, France, yesterday, between Lepelliter, a journalist, and Viardot, violinist. Both were severely wounded.

A party was arrested at Wichita, Kas., yesterday by a detective and turned over to the sheriff, whom it is claimed is Tiller, the St. Louis express robber.

Augustus Harris was robbed at the Hotel Continental, Paris, yesterday, of a check for one thousand pounds and a quantity of bank notes and diamonds.

John H. Stone, nominated by Louisiana republicans for attorney-general, declines. He says he is a democrat and will support the democratic nominees.

The libel suit for $100,000 of Captain Duncan against the New York Times was given to the jury yesterday who were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Italian ambassadors have been instructed to confer with the powers in regard to the proposed European demand upon the United States government to legislate against dynamiters.

The New York chamber of commerce proposes that a delegation of merchants of the country go to Washington and urge the passage of a bill restricting or prohibiting the coinage of silver dollars.

The mutilated body found recently near Cohakia, was that of a peddler who was murdered. A negro named Brown living near, has been arrested. He made a partial confession implicating two other men.

An Irish-American, and who closely resembles informer McDermott, was brutally assaulted by four men in the streets of Paris yesterday morning. The victim showed his assailants that they had mistaken their man, but would nevertheless have killed him if he had refused to promise not to inform the police.

The preliminary hearing of Rev. E. M. Oberlinn, charged with a dozen others with an assault with intent to kill on A. J. Devitt, near Corning, Ohio, Sunday night, began before a magistrate yesterday. A large crowd was present filling the court room. The case was continued.

Railroad Accident.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 7.—A Register's Perry, Ia., special says: An accident occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad near Astor this afternoon, by which the engineer and fireman were instantly killed and a brakeman fatally injured, having his skull crushed and both legs cut off. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the driving wheels of the engine, throwing it into a ditch.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The want of a reliable tonic which while acting as a stimulant of the kidneys, neither excites nor irritates them, was long since supplied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine medicine exerts the requisite degree of stimulation upon these organs, without producing irritation, and is therefore far better adapted for the purpose than unmedicated excitants often resorted to. Dyspepsia, fever and ague, and kindred diseases, are all cured by it. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. dwg-1-ly

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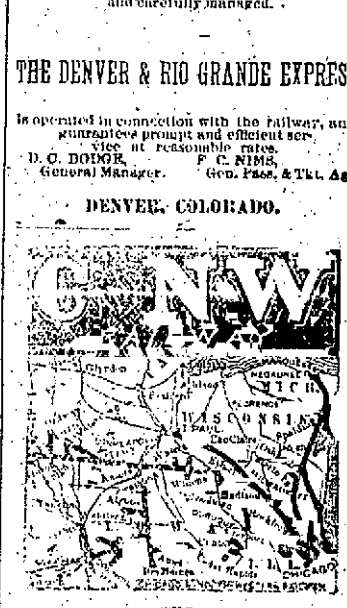

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Furnished Houses.

House of 6 rooms, N Tejon st	$40.00
8-room cottage, Kiowa st	18.00
House of 6 rooms, N Weber st	40.00
House of 8 rooms, Boulder st	45.00
5-room cottage, Kiowa st	28.00
House of 9 rooms, N Nevada	50.00
House of 7 rooms, Tejon st	25.00
House of 7 rooms, Nevada ave	40.00
House of 6 rooms, Vermijo ave	25.00
House of 4 rooms, Tejon st	25.00
House of 4 rooms, Wahsatch ave	15.00

Unfurnished Houses.

Residence of 9 rooms, Cascade ave	
House of 7 rooms, N Nevada ave	$25.00
House of 5 rooms, Pike's Peak ave	14.00
House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st	10.00
2-room house, Nevada ave	4.00
4-room house, Cascade ave	15.00
House of 8 rooms, Nevada ave	30.00
House of 4 rooms, Nevada ave	15.00

An Entirely New List of Property For Sale will be Advertised in this Column Each Week. List for the Week Ending March 8th, 1884, is as follows:

FOR SALE.

6070 CATTLE RANCH—With both a summer range on the plains and a winter range in the mountains; would cut about 200 tons of hay. $7,000

6147 SHEEP RANCH—Well watered range, 5 miles long by 5 wide; house of 5 rooms, well finished; price reasonable.

6148 SHEEP RANCH—An immense range, with plenty of running water, good corrals, shedding, etc.; cuts from 75 to 150 tons of hay.

5577 GOOD INVESTMENT—One of the most desirable corners in the city, with commodious residence 5,000

6010 WEBER ST—Choice location; 9-room house, parlor, large sitting room, two bed rooms, dining room and kitchen, nicely furnished 3,500

5512 NEVADA AVE—Fine corner, with southern exposure, small building 350

6133 NEVADA AVE—One of the neatest places on the avenue at a bargain.

5376 BUY AND SAVE RENT—Nice house in best of locations for sale on monthly payments; a great bargain 1,700

5361 BUSINESS PROPERTY—Two brick stores 4,500

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or loaning money cordially invited to call.

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Furnished house of 7 rooms, very centrally located on Pike's Peak ave; per mo., $40.

A fine residence in the North End, minutely furnished.

A furnished house of 12 rooms on North Cascade, per mo., $45.

A furnished house of 3 rooms in one of the best neighborhoods in town, per mo., $20.

The Mellen house on Cascade avenue, 13 rooms, large grounds, stable etc., will rent either furnished or unfurnished at a reasonable rental.

Two houses of 3 rooms each on Boulder St. per mo., each $10.

Furnished house of 6 rooms near town, with 5 acres of highly cultivated land; per mo., $40.

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Several rooms in a desirable location for business, on Tejon street.

Front office in Strotteil block, on Pike's Peak.

Three large rooms on the second floor of a building on Tejon street, very central.

A large room on second floor of a building on Huerfano street.

Four rooms in the Thurlow building on Pike's Peak avenue.

Three rooms on the first and three on the second floor of the building known as the New Island Kitchen, on Tejon street.

RANCHES.

A large well built house, stable and 320 acres of land on yearly rental.

A ranch of 320 acres near town with good improvement, cuts 25 tons of hay.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

The Wood house of 8 rooms, facing west, opposite the College Reservation; per mo., $30.

House of 5 rooms corner lot, on N Nevada; per mo., $20.

House of 5 rooms on 100-foot corner on North Weber, per mo., $15.

House of 8 rooms on Cimarron; per mo., $3

House of 5 rooms near Weber at a reasonable rental.

House of 6 rooms, bath room, etc., on St. Vrain street; per mo., $30

House of 6 rooms in good order, on Wahsatch avenue, near Pike's Peak; per mo., $14.

House of 3 rooms in a very central location on Cascade avenue, per mo., $12.

House of 8 rooms on full lot on Wahsatch with stable and all conveniences; per mo., $18.

House of 7 rooms on large lot on Wahsatch avenue just north of Pike's Peak, per mo., $20.

Central house on Kiowa street, per mo., $10.

Great house of 7 rooms on Weber just north a Kiowa, per mo., $25.

House of 6 rooms with stable in fine location on Weber street, per mo., $25.

House of 3 rooms on Moreno ave; per mo., $5.

House of 3 rooms on N Nevada; per mo., $10.

House of 7 rooms on corner lot, on S Tejon; per mo., $20.

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All cards under this head consist of announcements of particular branch of trade and address. Any other matter in them will be charged for at our card rates.

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The W. C. T. U. meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays each month in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

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FARRAR & NEFF'S MARKET. H. Neff & L. D. Farrar, dealers in meats, poultry, fish and game. First door south of postoffice. Telephone orders solicited. The only market in the city that handles fish twice a week. g-10-tf.

Colorado for Invalids

By DR. S. E. SOLLY,

FOR SALE

AT—

HOWBERT BROS

DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1884.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

Notes and Comments.

Concerning the means of forming a proper sentiment on the temperance question Joseph Cook, in a recent lecture, made the following suggestion:

"Let the parlor be aroused. In the city of Cleveland the ladies who are endeavoring to promote the cause of temperance will not receive into their parlors the wives of liquor dealers. [Applause.] I am very proud of their record on this point, and I am happy to know that the very wealthiest draw the line at the door of the gin shop. The lady at the head of the household of the foremost dealer in Standard oil, a man who is supposed to own the state of Ohio, or a large part of it, will not receive any woman belonging to the family of a liquor seller. Social sentiment is rising so high in the state of Ohio that it is now a kind of social disgrace to know any body connected with the liquor trade. I am not in favor of building up caste in the United States, except the caste that God himself builds. There is a difference between the right hand and the left; and in our society we must draw somewhere the line; certainly it must be drawn at the parlor door between the good and bad, and I am not unwilling that the examples of the ladies of that beautiful city on the lake yonder should be imitated throughout the length and breadth of the union."

This may seem stern treatment, but that it is efficacious the following incident related by Dr. Dorchester would seem to indicate.

Said an old man to me within a year: "I was a liquor dealer forty years, beginning when very different views were held from those now common. I was a clerk in a country grocery where liquors were sold as food. Later I was a wholesale whisky dealer in Boston. But I have been out of the business a few years. It has become very disreputable, carried on now by the very lowest classes of people and sinking lower every year. A rum-seller's wife may be as fine a lady as there is in town, as cultivated and intelligent, and she may have been a perpetual protest to her husband against his business, but if she goes out into society she is pointed at as 'that rum-seller's wife.' No decent man can remain in the business. I am glad I am out of it."

Wisdom is justified of all her children. There is a place in the economy of the great world as it is for sharp and stringent denouncers of evil even though the office be an ungracious one. In his eulogy on Wendell Phillips Congressman Long made use of the following suggestive illustration:

Our glorious summer days sometimes breed even in the very rankness of their opulence enervating and unhealthy weaknesses. The air is heavy. Its breath poisons the blood; the pulse of nature is sluggish and mean. Then come the tempest and the thunder. So was it in the body politic, whether the plague was slavery or whatever wrong; whether it was weakness in men of high degree or tyranny over men of low estate; whether it was the curse of the grogshop or the iron hand of the despot at home or abroad—so it was that Phillips flashed and struck like the lightning. The scorching, hissing bolt lit up the sky, now here, now there; from heaven to earth, now wild at random, now straight it shot. It streamed across the sky. It leaped in broken links of a chain of fire. It sometimes fell with reckless indiscrimination alike on the just and on the unjust. It sometimes smote the innocent as well as blasted the guilty. But when the tempest was over there was a purer and a fresher spirit in the air and a sweeter health. Louder than the thunder, mightier than the wind, the earthquake or the fire, a still, small voice spake in the public heart and the public conscience awoke.

From statistics given in the Congregational Year Book for 1884 is compiled the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the leading benevolent societies of that denomination:

	Total Receipts.	Cost of Administration.	Per cent
A. B. C. F. M.	$991,486.07	$34,621 31	.055
A. H. M. S.	456,943 03	21,693 24	.047
A. M. A.	414,657 12	26,560 53	.061

It will be seen that the American board spends only five per cent in collecting and disbursing its funds, the Home Missionary society 4 per cent, and the American Missionary association 6 per cent. That should be a sufficient reply to the ill-informed people who repeat the stale joke about it costing a dollar to send a dime to the heathen.

A recent number of the Theologische Literaturzeitung, of Leipzig, gives an interesting account of a great discovery in apostolic church history. An ancient book entitled "Teaching of the Apostles," referred to by the early fathers, but supposed to be lost, has been discovered. It is of great antiquity, dating back somewhere it is judged between 100 and 100 A. D. The light which it casts upon the early church order and church life makes it of course exceedingly valuable. In its teachings concerning the vexed question of the proper mode of baptism it exhibits a real Congregational indifference to forms providing the substance be assured. Its teaching on this point is as follows:

"7. But as to baptism, baptize thus: Baptize after thou hast imparted all the above doctrines (the moral teachings of chapters I-VI), in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, in flowing water. If, however, thou hast no flowing water, then baptize with other water; if there be no cold at hand, with warm. But if thou hast neither then sprinkle the head three times with water in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

The simplicity and unction of the book are very attractive.

As bearing on the question whether prohibition prohibits, the following statistics concerning the receipts of the revenue bureau are of interest:

"The average revenue receipts in Maine per capita are four cents and a fraction; in Vermont four cents and a fraction, in Kansas nearly nine cents; for the whole United States one dollar and seventy-one cents, or forty times as large as in Maine and eighteen times as large as in Kansas."

GLEANINGS FROM GOERIE.

The Bible.—"The great homage which the Bible has received from many people and from many successive generations, it owes to its intrinsic worth. It is not a book of folklore, as other such are found in numbers, but a book for all folk and all peoples, because it takes the fortunes of one people and makes them the symbol of the fortunes of every people, carries back the history of that people to the creation of the world, and through a long process of graduated secular and spiritual development and of events partly necessary and partly accidental, carries them forward into the most distant domain of possible eternities."

Christianity.—"The Christian religion is a mighty lever, by the help of which degraded and suffering humanity has again and again been strengthened to lift itself out of the mire; and by allowing it the possession of this great moral efficiency, we place it on a platform higher than all philosophy and where indeed for the manifestation of its highest virtue no philosophy is required."

Immortality.—"Man is entitled to believe in immortality, such belief is agreeable to his nature, and his instincts in this direction are confirmed by religious assurances.

When a man is seventy-five years old, he cannot avoid now and then thinking of death. This thought when it comes, leaves me in a state of perfect peace, for I have the most assured conviction that our soul is of an essence absolutely indestructible; an essence that works on from eternity to eternity. It is like the sun, which, to our earthly eyes sinks and sets, but in reality never sinks, but shines on unceasingly.

A PALACE.

The Home Just Built on the Hudson River by J. M. Sigafus.

Under date of March 3d, the Tarrytown, New York, Argus gives the following description of a home just completed there by a former and well-known resident of Colorado Springs:

Our villa-covered heights are a crowning feature of the beauty of the lower Hudson, and especially as viewed from the river or the other shore does the sight kindle the enthusiasm of the enraptured beholder. Whoever adds to these attractions deservedly wins public approbation, and by the act associates his name with these scenes, renowned and historic. Mr. James M. Sigafus, less than two years since a stranger to Tarrytown, and now an esteemed and respected citizen, has shown himself a master in building architecture, as well as the architect of his own munificent fortune. We have already related in these columns how, when his eye and foot rested upon the lone "Pine Tree" lot, its isolation and lofty outlook delighted him well, and he decided to build his home there. But he made haste slowly. He planned before he builded, and he planned and has built one of the most unique, complete and beautiful mansions which overlook the lordly Hudson.

He has made no display about it, no pretense, as he is a man without pretense but the structure is as substantial as the solid granite upon which it rests, and with all its adornments of art, there is no sham in it, and everything in it is perfect for the uses for which it is intended. The terra cotta trimmings, the broad encircling verandas, the noble porte-cochere and lofty tower, give it a character all its own, and are typical of a promise fully realized by one who walks the tessellated halls and mounts the noble stairway.

The perfection of design and workmanship are everywhere apparent in the internal appointments and finish. The ornate parlors are finished in cherry, richly carved; beautiful Minton tile are the setting of the fire place, with massive gold plate fender and andirons, while imitation of wood in tile is lighted by gas which burns brightly from unconsumed asbestos pendants. Nearly the same is repeated in the library, and dining room, the former of which is trimmed with butternut, and the latter with maple, including the elaborate butler's pantry in connection therewith.

The second story is finished in pine, with marbleized mantels, and includes the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Sigafus and Miss Sigafus, and the guest chambers. Third story is a counterpart of the second, and in it Mr. Sigafus has room for his mineral specimens and other curiosities. Miss Sigafus will have a charming atelier, with far reaching and romantic river view, where she will gratify her taste with pen and pencil, and with brush and canvas.

The house is perfectly heated throughout with hot air from steam. It is lighted by gas made at his own works on the place, and an immense cast iron tank in the attic is supplied with water from his own artesian well. In every room are hot and cold water, and drinking water, and electric bells and burglar alarms connect all the house together. The windows are heavy French plate, with colored glass for the fan windows and dome.

This is a mere pen picture sketch of what must be seen to be fully appreciated, and of that which when seen will excite the wonder and admiration. And this is the house which Mr. Sigafus has builded on one of our topmost heights, and which he is now about to occupy as his future home. So as to be near his work he has during the past year occupied rooms designed for his gardener, on the premises, and now he will walk over and take possession of his new house with as little pretense and as much good sense as he has shown in building it, and nothing will delight him more on some summer evening than sitting on the broad piazza, to tell to familiar friends the story of the battle of Stone river, where he fired his first gun at the enemy, and where he was severely wounded, or of Chickamaugua, or Missionary Ridge. For to his honor be it said, he was a true and gallant soldier of the republic.

TURKO CHOAN

RAGS WANTED

At the Gazette Office.

6-8-tf.

THE LITERARY WORLD

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STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

F. S. WINSTON, President.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1883.

ASSETS $101,148,248 25

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No	Ann. Pay'ts		No.	Ann Pay'ts
Annuities in force Jan. 1, 1883.	55	$19,200 01	Annuities in force Jan. 1, 1884.	61	$23,146 81
Premium Annuities		3,771 44	Premium Annuities.		3,074 96
Annuities issued	7	4,453 60	Annuities Terminated.	1	537 48
	62	$26,846 75		62	$27,348 75

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	No	Amount		No	Amount
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1883.	109,314	$339,654,174	Policies in force Jan. 1, 1884	110,000	$343,046,643
Risks assumed	11,531	27,810,707	Risks terminated	6,755	24,418,339
	117,745	$367,464,771		117,745	$367,464,771

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr		Cr.	
To balance from last account	$92,782,886 08	By paid death claims	$ 6,095,796 00
" premium received	13,467,028 44	" " matured endowments	2,866,211 46
" interest and rents	5,042,964 45	Total claims—$7,962,007 71	
		" " annuities	27,061 38
		" " dividends	3,135,491 69
		" " surrendered policies and additions	2,831,190 71
		Total paid policy holders—$13,959,360 51	
		" " commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	686,126 90
		" " premium charged off on securities purchased	405,472 22
		" " taxes and assessments	226,067 69
		" " expenses	864,772 70
		" " balance to new account	94,972,108 26
	$111,283,878 97		$111,283,878 97

BALANCE SHEET.

To reserve at 4 per cent	$ 95,571,877 00	By bonds secured by mortgages on real estate	$ 46,303,472 34
" claims by death not yet due	908,845 00	" United States and other bonds	25,279,040 00
" premiums paid in advance	22,784 36	" loans on collaterals	15,097,910 00
" agents' balances	8,479 56	" real estate	8,031,971 80
" surplus and contingent guarantee fund	4,636,402 34	" cash in banks and trust companies at interest	3,403,249 03
		" interest accrued	1,310,688 23
		" premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	1,079,229 68
		" premiums in transit, principally for December	140,786 48
	$101,148,248 25		$101,148,248 25

NOTE.—If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent interest be used, the surplus is over $12,000,000.

From the surplus, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a dividend will be apportioned to each participating policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1884.

The premium rates charged for insurance in this company were reduced in 1880 about 15 per cent on ordinary life policies.

Assets $101,148,248 25.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1884.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston, Samuel E. Sprouls, Lucius Robinson, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry A. Smythe, George S. Coe, John E. Develin, Seymour L. Husted, Oliver H. Palmer, Richard A. McCurdy, James C. Holden, Herman C. Von Post, George C. Richardson, Alexander H. Rice, William D. Babcock, F. Ratchford Starr, Frederick H. Cossitt, Lewis May, Oliver Harriman, Thomas Dickson, Henry W. Smith, John H. Sherwood, George H. Andrews, Robert Olyphant, George F. Baker, Benj. B. Sherman, Jos. Thompson, Dudley Olcott, Anson Stager, Frederic Cromwell, Julien T. Davies, Robert Sewell, Wm. Bayard Cutting, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Charles R. Henderson, George Bliss.

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FOR SALE—PIANO—An Emerson Upright, almost new; at a sacrifice for cash; rare bargain if taken at once. Mrs. E. Morgan, box 1685. b-2-4

WANTED.

WANTED.—A man to cook for a couple of hands on a ranch ten miles from town. Apply to Thos. Brigham. c-8-2

WANTED—A really competent person for general housework; good wages given, if well recommended. Inquire at this office. c-7-4

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework. Inquire at this office. c-6-2*

WANTED A good cook and laundress. Inquire at Mrs. Irving Howbert's, on Weber street. c-6-tf

WANTED—To rent a furnished one-story cottage, suitable for a family of three persons; best of references given. Address Lock Box 825, City. c-4-tf

WANTED A good girl to do plain cooking and general housework on a ranch within a few miles of town. Address Lock Box 82, Colorado Springs, stating where and when you can be seen. c-2-tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Two upright and one square pianos also organs at Jas. Duncan's music store. c-8-3.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room suitable for two persons Table boarders also accommodated. Apply at the Parish house, east side Weber, second door north of Bijou. Mrs. D. Russ Wood. c-1-tf

Notice.

The hotel Antlers having come into possession of the undersigned trustees, named in the second mortgage of the company, will be kept open for guests and conducted substantially as heretofore until further notice.

RANSOM A. RISLEY,
CHARLES W. DRAKE
Trustees.

Colorado Springs, Colo., February 4, 1884

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Coal and Iron company will be held at the principal office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the seventh day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will close at 3 p. m. on the first day of March next, and remain closed until three days after the adjournment of the meeting

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

b-22-tf

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Investment and Improvement company will be held at the office of said company, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 5th, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

A. H. FAIRBROOK, Secretary.

dwb-22-td

Annual Meeting.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Railway company will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 7th day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be proper. The transfer books of the company, for the transfer of stock, will close on the 15th day of March, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of the meeting

By order of the board of directors.

JOHN PLATT, Secretary.

March 1, 1884. c-4-td

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company at Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1884, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books of the company for the transfer of stock will be closed on the 15th day of March, 1884, at twelve o'clock noon and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.

W. W. NEVIN, Secretary.

March 1st, 1884. c-4-td

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Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, J. Thompson Owen, by his certain deed of trust, dated on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, in book 61, on page 177, of the records thereof, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1883, to secure the payment of his promissory note, bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of Robert Gale, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, did convey to A. A. McGovney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, all the hereinafter described premises; by which deed of trust it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, it may be lawful for the said A. A. McGovney to advertise and sell the said premises as therein provided. And whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of the interest on said note, according to its tenor and effect, the same being now due and unpaid, now, therefore, I, A. A. McGovney, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, do hereby give public notice that I shall on Saturday, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1884, at the hour of two o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to wit: Block number two hundred and twenty (220) in addition number one to the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, excepting and reserving therefrom a certain tract of land conveyed by party of first part to Enoch N. Bartlett, by deed dated March 8th, 1882, and recorded March 22d, 1882, in book 54, on page 50, of the records of said El Paso county—the tract hereby reserved being about one-half acre of land—together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said J. Thompson Owen, his heirs or assigns therein

A. A. McGOVNEY, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, February 4th, A. D. 1884. wb 9-6

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Sheet Music Half Price; Other Musical Goods 20 Per Cent. Off.

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TO THE PUBLIC:

We beg leave to announce to the public that, having completed arrangements with Messrs. Chapman & Hall, Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., and Isbister & Co. of London, publishers of the FORTNIGHTLY, NINETEENTH CENTURY, and CONTEMPORARY REVIEWS, we will, on January 1, 1884, commence the reissuing of these popular publications in America. In form they will be directly modeled after the original editions, the size of page being slightly reduced, but containing the English text line for line. The prices will be kept at low figures, notwithstanding the expense of printing in such a form—being 50 per cent. less than the English editions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE Any one Review, $4.50; any two Reviews, $8.50; all three Reviews, $12.00; single copies, 40 cents. Subscriptions will be received by any news or subscription agent in America at these figures, which include the cost of postage.

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The Gazette

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DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1884.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Leadville mail, for Pueblo, El Moro, West Cliff, Leadville and Kansas City, arrive 11.35 a. m., depart 11.47 a. m.

" 3 Leadville express, for Pueblo, Kansas City, Leadville, Frisco, Red Cliff, Silverton and New Mexico, and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 10.37 p. m. depart 10.42 p. m.

" 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, Ogden, San Francisco and all points west, daily, arrive 10.37 p. m., depart 11.00 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Denver express, from Leadville, West Cliff, El Moro, Pueblo and Kansas City, arrive 3.45 p. m., depart 3.50 p. m.

4. Eastern express, from Red Cliff, Frisco, Leadville, Kansas City, Pueblo and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 3.50 a. m., depart 3.55 a. m.

" 6 Atlantic express, from California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Gunnison and all intermediate points, daily, arrive 5.40, p. m., depart 5.44 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

Leave Colo. Springs	Leave Manitou.
9.15 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
12.05 p. m.	11.05 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.15 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
No. . ..... .6.45 p. m.	No. 2.... ... 9 30 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7 30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 m to 1 p. m. and from 5.00 to 6.00 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH	DEPART.
Via D. & R. G	11.12 a. m / 8.00 p. m
Via D. & N. G. ...	/ 6 20 p m
GOING NORTH	
Via D. & N. G	9.15 a. m.
Via D. & R. G..... . . .	3.25 p. m. / 5 20 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.	ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.....	12.00 m / 10.40 p. m
Via D. & N. G...	/ 7.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.	
Via D. & N. G.....	9 45 a. m.
Via D. & R. G..... .. ,	3.50 p. m / 3.55-6.00 "
	DEPART / ARRIVE
Colorado City & Manitou....	12 25 a. m / 12.00 m.
Manitou.	3 20 p. m / 6.55 p. m

Mail for Sanview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8 00 p m Arrives Thursday at 6.00 p. m

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12 m, and arrives Saturday at 3 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours

Week days ,, ...8 a. m. to 8 p m
Sundays ....8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m

Miss M A. CARPENTER, Manager.

Again heavy storms are prevailing north and south of us and we have so far escaped with but a very light fall.

Mr John Harvey, a former resident of Colorado Springs, now in the coal business at Leadville, registered at The Antlers last evening.

A district convention of the Women's Temperance Union will be held at Greeley on the 20th inst, which will be attended by Mrs. Shields, of this city.

We understand that the case of Elliott vs. the First National bank will come up again before Judge Marsh as referee in Judge Harrison's chambers on Monday.

As El Paso is the representative wool growing county in the state it should send a large number of delegates to the Wool Growers' convention at Denver next Wednesday, March 12th.

The next term of the district court, opening in April, will be a long one, and several important cases will come up for trial including the Howell-Davis libel suit and the Taylor murder trial.

Manager Nye was called to Denver yesterday on theatrical business. He may bring an Uncle Tom's Cabin company here as the next attraction, and perhaps Emma Abbott, who is on her way eastward, after a very successful engagement at San Francisco.

Remember that the adjourned temperance mass meeting will be held in the First M. E church this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The committee appointed at the last meeting have provided for good music, and there will be several addresses in the interest of the cause. All are invited to be present.

We see by the Denver papers that the shooting of J. G. Moore, brother of Mr. Daniel Moore, of this city, was suicidal and not accidental. A brief item was published in yesterday's issue of the GAZETTE but no particulars given. Mr. Moore was a wealthy and respected citizen of Denver. Since his wife's separation from him by divorce some time ago, he has been demented and frequently acted strangely. He shot himself with a Sharp's rifle and left a note stating that he was tired of this life and thought he would step down and out.

Upon the opening of county court yesterday morning Judge Colburn rendered a decision overruling the demurrer filed and argued by the counsel for the defense in the liquor cases. Exceptions were noted to the ruling of the court and notice given by Judge Williams that he might ask for time in which to file bills of particulars. The attorneys for the prosecution urged the necessity of bringing cases to issue as soon as possible. The defense was given until Thursday March 13, in which to plead or file answer A motion was argued by T. A. McMorris to dismiss the case of the People vs. John Buck on the ground of a faulty complaint, but no decision was given. The court adjourned until this morning at 9.30 o'clock.

Mr. F. C. Thornton informs us that he is succeeding quite well with the propagation of antelope at his ranch southeast of the city. It will be remembered that he purchased the Randall property which has an enclosure of 12,000 acres. There have always been a number of antelopes within the enclosure and since it came into his possession Mr. Thornton has allowed no hunters on the property. If they are allowed to go unmolested for 10 or 15 years, Mr. Thornton will have quite an antelope ranch. He estimates that there are now at least 60 does within the pasture. He inserts a notice in The GAZETTE warning all hunters from trespassing on the premises under penalty of being severely dealt with by law.

The "Pink Tea," given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church, at the old Delmonico restaurant on Pike's Peak avenue last evening, was in every respect a complete success, even beyond the utmost expectations of those who originated and carried it out. The rooms were crowded from the time of opening at five o'clock until after nine. It was the plan to keep open until ten o'clock, but so large was the patronage that the estable gave out before that time. The tables were spread with pink linen, set with pink China, waited upon by ladies attired in pink and the decorations in the room were of pink. We understand that the society will realize in the neighborhood of seventy-five dollars from the tea.

On next Saturday evening, March 15, "the Hare's Foot club" will appear at the opera house. This is a dramatic society formed by the amateurs who played "The Sheep in Wolf's Clothing" a short time ago for the benefit of the college observatory. The proceeds of the coming entertainment will be for the same purpose They will open with an original dramatic contrast in two acts by W. S. Gilbert, the author of Pinafore, entitled "Sweetheart," to be followed by a laughable farce, "The Family Falling." The comedy "Sweetheart" was first produced at the Prince of Wales theatre, London, in 1874, under the management of "Miss Marie Wilton," more generally known as "Mrs. Bancroft," who played the leading part. The old time farce, "Family Falling," will be played in costume, and those who take part promise a better entertainment than the last one. The prices of admission will be the same as before.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. 2 Pike's Peak Avenue. j 13 tf

RALSTIN & FAIRLEY, Funeral Directors, 109 E Huerfano st., 3 doors from the City drug store. a 2p-tf

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Close connections are now made by the D. & R G. railroad in Union depot at Denver with the "Burlington Route" trains, thus enabling passengers from this city to take the popular line to all points east, making same time as by other roads with the advantage of going via Denver. Parties anticipating a trip east should procure tickets over this favorite route Fast time and sure connections to Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and the east. f-19-tf

BARGAINS.

For the next 30 days I will offer a number of walnut and ash chamber suits at actual cost, to make room for extensive spring purchases.

D. B FAIRLEY,
b-24 tf Successor to Ralstin & Fairley

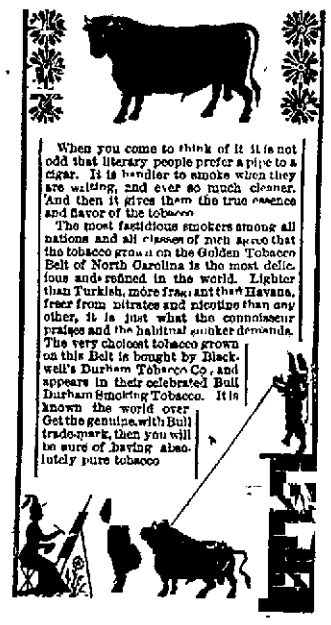
THE TRAVELER

Always recognizes the importance of taking the short through line. Time can be saved by taking the Denver and Rio Grande railway trains leaving Colorado Springs daily at 3 50 and 5.44 p m., both of which make connection at Denver with 6.25 p m. of the Burlington Route, which line, in connection with the Denver and Rio Grande makes the shortest and quickest route to Chicago and all points east For months past, the Burlington Route has been running its Pullman Palace sleeping cars between Denver and Chicago without change and is doing so to-day. No danger of missing connections at Missouri river via this route. Being under one ownership entire, it can offer inducements that cannot be equalled. Be sure your tickets read via the popular Burlington Route Sleeping car accommodations and railroad tickets can be secured of J M. Ellison, agent, Colorado Springs. b-28 12

NOTICE.

I am no longer connected with the shop on Pike's Peak avenue. E C BARTLETT. a-31-tf

For pure and fresh drugs, at eastern prices, go to Thomas Gowenlock's drug store a 22-tf



Instructions to Bidders.

Proposals for the construction of the new school building at Colorado Springs will be received up to noon of March 8, 1884, and opened at Dr. Horn's office, Tejon street, at 4 o'clock p m, of same day. Proposals must be sealed, contain a certified check for $100 00, as an earnest of the bidder's intention to make a contract if the lowest bidder, which check will be returned when contract is made; proposals must be presented in person, and will be opened in the presence of the bidders; the lowest bidder will be expected to present the names of three bondsmen, each one of whom, in the estimation of the board, shall be worth $10,000 00 The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals submitted. Plans and specifications can be seen at A. Sagendorf's drug store

A SAGENDORF,
Chairman of the Building Committee of Board of Education. b-26-tf

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Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of liver, kidney or stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All blood diseases, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents a bottle. For sale by F. E. Robinson. dwk51y

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Never was such a rush for any drug store as is now at F. E. Robinson's for a trial bottle of Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. All persons affected with asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, severe coughs, or affection of the throat and lungs, can get a trial bottle of this great medicine FREE by calling at the above drug store. Regular size $1.00 dwk-5-1y

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by F. E. Robinson. dwk-5-1y

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